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Industrial Accident Prevention. By DAVID STEWART BEYER.
Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916. Pp. vii
+421. \$10.00.

This volume represents a great advance in the literature of human conservation. More comprehensive than Van Schaack's book which covered only woodworking safeguards, or than Schwedtmann and Emery's which treated mainly compensation systems with only incidental reference to mechanical safety devices, it is veritably encyclopedic in range. While designed primarily for the field of accident prevention proper, it includes much well-selected information on sanitation, relief and welfare work, hospital and first-aid equipment. Hence it is a valuable guide for protecting both the workers and the public. Though here and there one encounters engineering formulae, on the whole it is so simply and clearly written that the unschooled layman can turn to it with confidence. Hundreds of illustrations, chiefly photographs rather than drawings, reinforce the conviction that safety devices are actualities, not mere idiosyncrasies of the author. The outstanding impression the book leaves is the tremendous momentum of the safety movement. Many of the devices described are already on the market. And much of the illustrative material is drawn from the safety codes of such concerns as the Abrasive Wheel Manufacturers, National Founders Association, General Chemical Company, American Gas Institute, United States Steel Corporation, and from public sources like the United States Bureau of Mines and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The chapter on safety organizations, publications, etc., is a revelation of new developments in "social structure" and telesis. The chapter on safety education is perhaps the most interesting to the practical sociologist, though he might wish the author had broadened his definition of safety education to include beside "the entire personnel of a given plant or industry" the careless stumbling public. The social psychologist should find in the section on safety slogans materials illustrating the attempt to make conservation "good form." That the safety movement has already profoundly touched our industrial life is evident from the tables showing notable decreases in both fatal and non-fatal injuries in concerns using preventive methods.

In so comprehensive a work it is inevitable that some topics should receive more detailed treatment than others. Fire protection, lighting, ventilation, electrical hazards, explosive dusts, and machine guards get the greater share of space. The chapters on compensatory legislation, occupational diseases, sanitation, and welfare work are mere

suggestive summaries. But in every case the reader is directed to sources for fuller information. Hence the impression he gets that the author is a scholar as well as a safety inspector and manager of the accident department of an important employees' insurance association. A good though brief bibliography and a fourteen-page index add to the value and usability of the book for students, employees and those responsible for the direction of great industrial undertakings.

ARTHUR J. TODD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

City Planning. A Series of Papers Presenting the Essential Elements of a City Plan. Edited by JOHN NOLAN. (The National Municipal League Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1916. Pp. xxvi+447.

There are eighteen chapters in this book, by seventeen different writers. Among the contributors are such well-known names in city planning as Frederick Law Olmsted, John Nolan, Frank Bacus Williams, Edward H. Bennett, Flavel Shurtleff, and Charles Mulford Robinson. Each person writes a chapter in a field in which he is an expert. A valuable feature of the book is a short biographical sketch of each writer, showing his expert training; this increases the reader's respect for the contributor's chapter. To have secured the co-operation of such experts in the preparation of this work is a worthy achievement. Each chapter is followed by a bibliography in the special subject treated; there is a general bibliography at the end of the book. There are many illustrations. The book is full of thought and valuable suggestions and deserves serious reading.

As might be expected, the papers are of different value, and some duplications have slipped in. At least one of the chapters is hardly worthy of printing in this book, while others are invaluable. The reader frequently has the feeling that the material was originally prepared "for another occasion"—one or two papers admit this. One notices the omission of a chapter on municipal aesthetics. The best city planning does not overlook planning for the "city beautiful."

As far as sociology is concerned, we find a wide range in the different chapters, from that by James B. Ford, in which the citizen is recognized as the most important part of the city (chap. xvi), to that by Mr. Olmsted, in which there is little evidence of any information about sociology (chap. i).